European Community Commentary

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The Budget of the Communities

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The European Communities' Budget for 1975 was 'established' by the Council of Ministers early this month. In this article the author outlines the procedures involved in the preparation and adoption of the Budget, comments on its contents and its place in the Community's decision-making processes, and refers to the expenditure proposed for 1975.

The sequence of events*

The procedures for the examination and adoption of the Budget of the European Communities were originally laid down in Articles 203-205 of the EEC Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in the equivalent Articles in the Treaties establishing the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). These procedures were amended by the Luxembourg Treaty of April 1970, which also established a single Council of Ministers and a single Commission common to all three Communities.

Under the Luxembourg Treaty each Community Institution (the Court of Justice, the Assembly, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee) must by 1 July each year forward to the Commission estimates of its expenditure in the following year. The Commission then consolidates these, along with the estimates prepared by itself of its own administrative expenditure and of expenditure on Community policies in agriculture, social policy, nuclear research and investment and other sectors. The Commission is required to forward the consolidated preliminary draft Budget to the Council, adding its own opinion of the items (eg, proposing, if it deems necessary, modifications to the estimates submitted by the other Community Institutions). The sequence of events thereafter has changed somewhat with effect from the 1975 Budget, the powers of the Assembly having been slightly increased:

(i) The Council refers the preliminary draft Budget for scrutiny to the Budget Committee (comprising officials of the Member States and the Commission) and the Committee of Permanent Representatives, usually in late August and early September.

(ii) A meeting of the Council of Ministers, normally attended by Ministers from Finance Departments, takes place and, acting by a qualified majority, 'establishes' the draft Budget, which the Council must then forward to the European Assembly by 5 October.

(iii) After this date, the Assembly has 45 days in which to *propose modifications* in relation to expenditure arising directly from Treaty commitments (the Council has the last word on such expenditure) or to *make amendments* in relation to any other expenditure (where the Assembly has the final say). *Amendments* have to be passed by a majority of the Assembly membership, but *modifications* can be proposed by a majority of those present. The line between these two categories is now in the process of being agreed in connection with the 1975 Budget.

(iv) The Budget is returned to the Council, which has 15 days in which to accept, reject or change the Assembly's proposed modifications, again acting by a qualified majority. The Council may also, by a qualified majority, propose modifications to the Assembly's amendments.

(v) The Assembly has another 15 days in which to decide on the Council's proposed modifications. This requires a majority of the Assembly membership and three-fifths of the votes cast.

(vi) Finally the President of the Assembly declares the Budget adopted. It is then published in the *Official Journal*.

Nature and contents

The final adoption of the Budget gives authority to the various Community Institutions to commit expenditure in the period of 12 months beginning on the first day of each year under the heads and within the limits set out in the Budget as adopted. In this respect the Budget serves the same function as Estimates presented to Parliament in the United Kingdom.

Two further features of the Community Budget are of general importance. First, the Budget sets limits not only for expenditure by the Institutions but also for the receipts to be collected by them from Member States. The Budget also estimates the main heads under which these receipts will be collected: customs duties, agricultural and other levies – these constitute the 'own resources' of the Communities – and financial contributions based on GNP to make up the balance. Second, the expenditure limits in the Budget in general represent commitment limits and not cash allowances which would lapse automatically if not spent before the end of the current year. The operating rule for the majority of Community expenditure is that,

Also in this issue:

	page
UK trade with the EEC	3
The Community approach to textile trade	4
Article 100 Directives	5
Public holidays in the EEC in 1975	8
Your questions answered	10
EEC firms seek UK business partners	11
EEC Economic Indicators	12

* For some of the information in this section the author acknowledges his debt to a Note on the subject prepared by HM Treasury for presentation to the Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation.

where money is committed but not spent in the year to which the Budget authorising the credits relates, the authority to spend the sums so committed may be carried forward for one year. In certain cases, and subject to agreement by the Council of Ministers, credits authorised in the Budget for one year can also be carried forward for a further year even where they have not been committed in the first year. In both cases, however, when the expenditure actually occurs it is accounted to and financed by the Member States in accordance with their due shares of the Budget expenditure of the original year.

UK share of the Budget

The United Kingdom contributions to the Community Budget arise from the terms of the Treaty of Accession and are on the following scale:

Year	Per cent
1973	8.78
1974	11.04
1975	13.57
1976	16.30
1977	19.24

UK contributions are subject to the outcome of renegotiation.

Place in the Community's decision-making processes

The expenditure limits set in the Budget generally represent the financial consequences of the policy decisions already taken by the Council and usually embodied in Council Regulations. In some cases (eg, the agricultural guidance section), the relevant Regulation contains an annual limit on total Community commitments which is simply reproduced in the Budget. Elsewhere the Budget entries represent the best estimates which can be made, at the time the Budget is drawn up, of the financial consequences of existing Community Regulations. In the case of agricultural guarantee expenditure, which is used to finance certain agricultural support measures, such as export restitutions and losses on sales of intervention stocks, expenditure out-turn could differ significantly from the estimates. In respect, however, of much of the administrative expenditure, and in particular in respect of the staff complements, the adoption of the Budget is itself the instrument which expresses the policy decision underlying the expenditure and the point of decision is therefore that at which the Council of Ministers finally adopts the Budget.

If during the year the expenditure limits set by the Budget have to be exceeded, additional funds can be made available by the following means:

(i) The Commission has the right to transfer expenditure credits from one article to another within each chapter of the Commission's section of the Budget and to authorise the other Community Institutions similarly to transfer expenditure within each chapter of their sections of the Budget. Generally speaking each chapter is broad enough to accommodate all expenditure related to a particular sector of policy, so that these provisions give the Commission a reasonable measure of management discretion within policy guide-lines established by the Council.

(ii) If the Commission needs to transfer credits from one chapter to another, which may imply financing one policy from money originally allocated to another, this requires the agreement of the Council of Ministers acting by a qualified majority, and the Assembly has to be informed.

(iii) If a policy has not yet been agreed when the Budget is established, the funds which would be necessary to implement it are often placed, by decision of the Council, in a blocked account (Chapter 98) so that if necessary they can be made available later by means of the procedure described in (ii) above.

(iv) If funds cannot appropriately be made available by any of the procedures described above, the Commission can propose a Supplementary Budget, but this has to follow all the same procedures as the main Budget, though on a quicker time-scale if possible.

The Budget for 1975

When this article went to press shortly after October 5, the draft Budget for 1975 had just been 'established' by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the procedure described in 'Sequence of events' above. The broad breakdown of expenditure was as follows:

	£ million
Administrative, operational and miscellaneous expenditure	178
European Social Fund	140
Common Agricultural Policy	1,708
Food aid and co-operation	96
EURATOM and research expenditure	40
Refund to Member States of 10% of 'own resources' to cover the cost of collection	158
Grand total	£2,320

This figure is substantially less than the £2,900 million proposed in the preliminary draft Budget which the Commission sent to the Council in August, but a large part of the reduction is attributable to the deletion of funds for a Regional Development Fund and for other matters for which provision cannot properly be made until the Council has reached agreement on the relevant policy proposals.

Proposals for Community expenditure

United Kingdom companies and individuals are sometimes consulted by the Commission when the latter is drawing up proposals which might entail subsequent expenditure. In such circumstances it is always advisable to discuss what is proposed at an early stage with officials in the relevant Government Department. This is because every new item of Community expenditure means an increase in the United Kingdom contribution to the Community Budget, which has to be justified like any other increase in Government expenditure. It is sometimes necessary to exercise a restraining influence, especially where there are domestic projects looking for financial provision in the same field. However, once a project has been approved by the Council and Community funds have been committed, the situation is quite different and companies and individuals will be encouraged and helped to secure any contracts or take advantage of any opportunities which may be opened up.

VOLUME B NOW AVAILABLE

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY LAW

General Editor: K. R. SIMMONDS

The publication of Volume B of the *Encyclopedia of European Community Law* is the second major step in the task of presenting texts and expert annotations of the legislative sources of European Community Law. Volume A, *United Kingdom Sources*, is already available, and Volume C, *Community Secondary Legislation*, will be published shortly. In Volume B, now published initially in two loose-leaf volumes, the reader will find the constituent and amending treaties together with further treaties, protocols, agreements, etc., concluded among the Member States of the Communities and between the Communities and non-Member States.

The material in this volume, which is very full even at publication, has been presented in as accurate and accessible a form as possible. Where an unofficial English version of a text is the only one available, this will be replaced as an official translation is published by the Official Publications Office. A Checklist, setting out in chronological order all the instruments in the volume, is given to guide the reader through a mass of treaties, protocols, agreements, decisions, letters and communiques.

Volume B (in two binders) £35 net, including service to end of 1974.

Also available: Volume A £17.50 net, including service to end of 1974.

VOLUME BI
Publishers' Preface; Table of Community Treaties; Table of Community Secondary Legislation; Table of United Kingdom Statutes; Table of Cases; Abbreviations.
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Part B7 – Euratom Non-Member Treaties
Part B8 – Community Texts
Part B9 – Accession Treaty
Index

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Index

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United Kingdom trade with the Community in the first half of 1974

A recent article in *Trade and Industry* (26 September 1974, pp. 658-664) commented in some detail on tabular and graphical data on the movements in the UK's overall external trade in the first six months of 1974. Below, we have narrowed the span of the data to reveal the movements in the country's trade with the other Member States of the Community over the same period.

Throughout the article the term 'EEC' refers to the enlarged Community: figures for the years prior to the accession of the three new Member States in 1973 have been adjusted to include Denmark and Ireland.

Balance of trade since 1970

Table 1 shows the development of trade with the other eight members of the EEC since 1970. There has been a continuous decline both in the 'crude' balance – ie, exports fob (free on board) less imports cif (carriage, insurance, freight) – and in the visible balance. The visible trade deficit of £131 million in 1971 had widened to £1,138 million by 1973, and was running at an annual rate of £1,668 million in the first six months of 1974.

The underlying causes of the decline were, initially, the response of imports to the expansion of the home economy during the early part of 1972, and, subsequently, the rise in import prices due to the general increase in world commodity prices and the depreciation of sterling against the European currencies. The influence of such a depreciation on the balance of trade can be expressed graphically by the so-called 'J' curve: the immediate effect is to increase the value of imports; and it usually takes about 2 years or so for exports to increase as a result of their lower cost. Table 2 shows the depreciation of sterling in relation to European currencies since June 1972.

TABLE 1 Balance of trade with the EEC

£ million

	Overseas trade statistics			Balance of payments		
	Exports fob	Imports cif	Crude balance	Exports fob	Imports fob	Visible balance
1970	2,355	2,440	– 85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971	2,660	2,916	– 256	2,393	2,524	– 131
1972	2,941	3,521	– 580	2,697	3,210	– 513
1973	4,030	5,197	–1,167	3,605	4,743	–1,138
1974*	5,284	7,235	–1,951	5,012	6,680	–1,668

n.a. = not available. * First half at annual rate seasonally adjusted.

Notes

1. The 'crude' balance is the difference between imports cif and exports fob (the figures are published monthly in *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*). It is not a good measure of the balance of trade in goods because of, inter alia, differences in valuation.
2. The visible balance (which is derived on a balance of payments basis) is calculated by making the figures for imports and exports comparable in definition: eg, by valuing imports fob instead of cif.

Exports to the EEC

Export data are summarised by commodity in Table 3. In the first half of 1974 the value of UK exports to the other countries of the EEC was 43 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1973, compared with a 32 per cent rise in total exports. There were particularly large rises in our exports of semi-manufactures (notably chemicals) and in fuels (mainly petroleum products), though the latter increase is attributable wholly to the quadrupling of the price of oil. Exports of machinery were also strongly up in the first half of the year.

TABLE 2 Depreciation of sterling against European currencies

		Average value first half 1972	Average value June 1974	Percentage depreciation
Belgian	franc	113.94	90.94	20
French	franc	13.11	11.60	12
Italian	lira	1,515.6	1,547.4	2
Netherlands	guilder	8.286	6.337	24
German	mark	8.257	6.006	27

Imports from the EEC

Table 4 gives a breakdown of the country's imports from the European Community by commodity. Imports in the first six months of this year were 55 per cent higher than in the first half of 1973. As the table shows, a large proportion of the rise is accounted for by increased shipments of semi-manufactures, with chemicals again important. There were also large percentage increases in imports of foodstuffs and fuels (mainly petroleum products).

TABLE 3 UK exports to the EEC by commodity

£ million recorded

Commodity	SITC	1970	1971	1972	1973	1st 6 months 1973	1st 6 months 1974
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 + 1	142	155	214	325	144	163
Fuels	3	101	123	124	195	65	204
Basic materials	2 + 4	136	135	165	225	108	168
Chemicals	5	217	248	293	420	193	373
Other semi-manufactures	6	616	712	700	1,027	461	664
Machinery	71 + 72	612	677	751	940	465	583
Transport equipment	73	269	307	346	451	223	244
Other finished manufactures	8	204	245	283	371	169	225
Rest of exports	9	58	59	66	77	33	40
Total exports	0–9	2,355	2,660	2,941	4,030	1,862	2,665

TABLE 4 UK imports from the EEC by commodity

£ million recorded

Commodity	SITC	1970	1971	1972	1973	1st 6 months 1973	1st 6 months 1974
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 + 1	599	690	764	1,138	523	762
Fuels	3	183	202	224	285	135	307
Basic materials	2 + 4	135	124	148	236	104	167
Chemicals	5	236	254	307	454	200	425
Other semi-manufactures	6	369	515	553	845	372	685
Machinery	71 + 72	528	595	766	1,169	526	715
Transport equipment	73	166	262	403	544	267	267
Other finished manufactures	8	196	242	317	474	217	297
Rest of imports	9	29	34	40	53	22	31
Total imports	0-9	2,440	2,916	3,521	5,197	2,364	3,655

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

'Burden Sharing' – the Community approach to textile trade

Since the European Economic Community acceded to the GATT Multifibre Arrangement in March, officials representing the Member States have been working to prepare the way for negotiations on textile imports with the major supplying countries. The Multifibre Arrangement provides the framework for these negotiations; it establishes the principle of an orderly development of textile trade through progressive liberalisation; defines conditions under which quantitative restrictions may be imposed or maintained; and sets a minimum growth rate of 6 per cent for quota levels of restrained products. But a prerequisite to the negotiation of textile restraint agreements with supplying countries was the establishment of arrangements for sharing amongst the Member States of the Community the quotas for imports into the whole Community.

In a true 'Common Market', imported products would be allowed to follow market forces in the way in which Community-produced goods can. But, although this is the ultimate aim, it is not immediately attainable. Even before the United Kingdom joined the EEC the disparities between the established patterns of textile trade of Member States – for good historical, industrial and social reasons – were such that the Community found it necessary to restrict cross-frontier movement of imported textiles to avoid unacceptable economic and social consequences. The UK has been traditionally liberal, taking from the lesser-developed countries more textiles than all the other Member States together; other Member States have followed more restrictive policies towards low-cost imports. The UK's imports are mainly from Hong Kong, India, Pakistan and Portugal; other Member States have developed their trade links with other countries such as Yugoslavia. Certain products are 'sensitive' in one Member State and not in another. It is on this complex mesh of existing and disparate trade patterns that the Community has to impose a progressive equalisation before its internal barriers can be removed and a true Common Market created.

In seeking to establish a 'burden sharing' formula for the progressive equalisation of imports, the Community took into account the interests of the supplying countries, as well as those of its own Member States. The most rapid and effective way of achieving 'burden sharing' would be the redistribution of existing quotas at the maximum rate bearable by the Member States. But this would usually mean reductions in the quota shares of Member States importing more than their fair share, and was judged unacceptably disruptive towards existing trade flows for developing countries. Work was therefore concentrated on devising a formula to redistribute only the growth in Community quotas in such a way that large importers virtually 'mark time' while small importers take a high proportion of the total Community growth.

On 15 October, the Council of Ministers reached agreement on a burden-sharing formula applicable to all restraints negotiated or imposed by the Community in accordance with the provisions of the Multifibre Arrangement. Thus, in the first instance, burden sharing will be applied over the three years expected lifetime of the bilateral agreements to be negotiated with supplying countries.

The starting point for the formula is an estimate of each Member State's 'fair share' of total Community imports. This estimate takes into account some of the many factors which affect a country's ability to absorb textile imports – eg, past imports, gross national product, population. It establishes a standard against which to measure present and future imports and a 'key' which can be used to calculate a Member State's fair share of imports of a specific product from any one supplying country. For the United Kingdom, the figure is set at 23.5 per cent of total Community imports, between 28.5 per cent for Germany and 18.5 per cent for France.

The ratio of actual imports by a Member State to its 'fair share' of the Community imports of the product from the supplying country will determine what multiple of the Community growth rate should be applied to its quota share (for 1975, to existing quotas or to a base level derived from imports in 1971-73). The growth rate is set at 0.5 per cent for a Member State importing about twice (or more) of its fair share, increasing, as performance falls, through the Community growth rate for a Member State taking about its fair share, to a maximum of 50 per cent (or 30 per cent in exceptional cases after consultation between the Member States) at 5-15 per cent of fair share. The quota shares for very small importers – those taking less than 5 per cent of their fair share – are their 'fair share' of Community growth in the first year, twice that in the second year and so on until they exceed 5 per cent of their fair share of Community imports.

Because the scale of growth rates is arbitrary, only rarely will the growth allocated in this way to Member States equal the total Community growth. The balance – whether positive or negative – will be distributed amongst the Member States in accordance with the key; both large importers (0.5 per cent growth rate) and small importers (50 per cent growth rate) will normally be exempt from this second distribution.

The formula is a pragmatic one which seeks to achieve the maximum rate of burden sharing without imposing an unbearable rate of increase among Member States. The rate of burden sharing is very dependent on the Community rate of growth – although the Multifibre Arrangement sets an overall minimum of 6 per cent, it recognises the need for lower growth rates for especially sensitive products. This dependency on the Community growth rate is, at the same time, a strength and a weakness of the formula adopted by the Community; a strength in that recognition of sensitivity and the adoption of a growth rate below 6 per cent have a direct effect on the growth rates for each Member State; a weakness in that reduced growth rates slow up the rate of burden sharing.

At a 6 per cent Community growth rate, a Member State starting at 1 per cent of its fair share will reach 12 per cent in three years; and one starting at three times its fair share will drop to 255 per cent of the increased Community quota in the same period. At a 2 per cent Community growth rate, the comparable figures are 5.9 per cent and 287 per cent. But of overriding importance is the fact that there is always some element of burden sharing, that the Community is making progress towards an equitable distribution of its low-cost imports.

'Burden sharing' means different things for different nations. For the UK, it means a substantial reduction in total growth rates of retained quotas below the 'better than 6 per cent' called for by the Multifibre Arrangement – but it also means substantially higher growth rates in quotas for many countries which are currently only minor suppliers to the United Kingdom market. For the developing countries, it means enormously increased access to the markets of the European Economic Community, a broader market on which to base the development of their textile industries. And for the Community itself, it means significant movement towards a true Common Market.

Hints to businessmen

The Department of Trade's *Hints to Businessmen* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU; tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7146.

Eliminating technical barriers to trade within the EEC

Article 100: check-list of draft and adopted Directives in the industrial sector

Below we print the usual quarterly revision of our check-list showing the Directives proposed, approved or adopted under Article 100 of the Treaty of Rome. The last list was published in the July 1974 issue of *European Community Commentary*. A background article on elimination of technical barriers to trade appeared in the August 1974 issue.

A word on terminology. A preliminary draft is really nothing more than a working document for Commission Workings Groups, and may appear in any number of revisions. A Commission proposal is the final version of the draft as submitted by the Commission to the Council of Ministers. It too may undergo revision as a result of representations by Member States at Council meetings and may even be remitted to the Commission for further elaboration. A Directive is, except where otherwise stated, a statutory instrument of the Council whose provisions become binding on Member States. Once adopted, Council Directives may be adapted to technical progress by Directives issued by the Commission.

The texts of adopted Directives are published in the 'L' (Legislation) series of the EEC *Official Journal*, and the texts of Commission proposals in the 'C' (Information and Notices) series. Preliminary drafts and Council revisions of Commission proposals are not published. In the list below, the dates of issue of the *Official Journal* containing texts of adopted and proposed Directives are given where they are known. The Journal has appeared in English only since 1 January 1973, but the English texts of adopted Directives published before then (together with all other pre-accession Community legislation) were issued in a series of Special Editions of the *Official Journal* in December 1972.

The *Official Journal* is published by HM Stationery Office.

Subject	Reference of Directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Motor vehicles		
Type approval	70/156/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (OJ 23.2.70)
Rear registration plates	70/222/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
Noise levels, silencers	70/157/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (OJ 23.2.70)
	Adapted to technical progress by 73/350/EEC of 7.11.73	Commission Directive (OJ 22.11.73)
	COM(74)1175 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Fuel tanks and rear protective devices	70/221 EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
Audible warning devices	70/388/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with positive ignition (spark ignition) engines	70/220/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/290/EEC of 28.5.74	Directive (OJ 15.6.74)
Steering equipment	70/311/EEC of 8.6.70	Directive (OJ 18.6.70)
Access (doors, running boards)	70/387/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Suppression of radio interference	72/245/EEC of 20.6.72	Directive (OJ 6.7.72)
Lighting and light signalling equipment (including direction indicators)	COM(73)2024 FINAL	Commission proposal
	XI/18/74 Rev 1 XI/94/74 Rev 1 XI/20/74 Rev 1	Preliminary drafts for further elaboration
Windscreen washers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Field of vision and windscreen wipers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Rear-view mirrors	71/127/EEC of 1.3.71	Directive (OJ 22.3.71)
Electrical connections between vehicles and their trailers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Speedometers	COM(74)1228 FINAL	Commission proposal
Electrical circuits	Work not started	
Maximum speed (method determination)	Work not started	
Braking devices	71/320/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/132/EEC of 11.2.74	Commission Directive (OJ 19.3.74)
	XI/370/74 Rev 1	Preliminary draft for further adaptation
Safety glass	COM(72)981 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.11.72)
Interior fittings (interior part of the passenger compartment other than interior rear view mirrors, layout of controls, roof or sliding roof, backrest and rear part of seats)	74/60/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (OJ 11.2.74)
Tyres	XI/591/73 Rev 2 XI/119/74	Preliminary drafts
Mechanical coupling equipment between vehicles and trailers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Anchor points for safety belts	COM(74)1121 FINAL	Commission proposal
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with diesel fuelled (compression ignition) engines	72/306/EEC of 2.8.72	Directive (OJ 20.8.72)
External projection	COM(73)2128 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 28.3.74)
Head rests	III/706/72 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Anti-theft devices	74/61/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (OJ 11.2.74)
Strength of seats and their anchorages	74/4081/EEC of 22.7.74	Directive (OJ 12.8.74)
Behaviour of the steering mechanism in case of impact	74/297/EEC of 4.6.74	Directive (OJ 20.6.74)
Safety belts	XI/73/73	Preliminary drafts
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	COM(74)1231 FINAL	Commission proposal
Reverse gear	COM(74)1228 FINAL	Commission proposal
De-icing	Work started but no papers yet available	
Interior fittings – identification of controls	Work not started	
Interior fittings – seats (other than strength of seats and anchorages)	Work not started	
Special provisions for public service vehicles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Special provisions for taxis	Work not started	
Special provisions for goods vehicles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Towing brackets	XI/503/73 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Stands (bequille)		
Reflex reflecting devices	COM(73)2124 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 28.3.74)
Fog lights	COM(73)2123 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 28.3.74)
Trailer legs	XI/508/73 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Tractors and agricultural machinery		
Type approval	74/150/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Maximum speed and loading platforms	74/152/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Sundry characteristics (total permissible laden weight; location of registration plates; fuel tanks; audible warning devices; noise levels and silencers; ballast weights)	74/151/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Shielding of engines parts and projecting parts	XI/48/74	Preliminary draft following reconsideration of COM(68)565 FINAL

Subject	Reference of Directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Towable load	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal
Rear-view mirrors	74/346/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (OJ 15.7.74)
Lighting and light signalling devices	COM(74)895 FINAL	Commission proposal
Steering equipment	COM(70)1248 FINAL	Commission proposal amending COM(68)565 FINAL
Electrical connection for supplying trailer lighting and light signalling equipment	XI/269/73	Preliminary draft
Suppression of radio interference	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal
Driver's seat	XI/49/74	Prliminary draft
Passenger seat	XI/402/73 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Coupling between tractor and trailer	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal
Braking devices	COM(74)895 FINAL	Commission proposal
Safety glass	XI/299/74 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Atmospheric pollution	Work started but no papers yet available	
Tyres	Work not yet started	
Power take-off	Work started but no papers yet available	
Field of vision (including windscreen wipers)	74/347/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (OJ 15.7.74)
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	Work started but no papers yet available	
Length, width and unladen height	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum authorised weight on each axle and distribution of weight between axles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum vertical load at coupling point	XI/509/73	Preliminary draft
Speed governor	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reverse gear	Work started but no papers yet available	
Safety cabs and frames	XI/349/73 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Other means of protection against the weather	Work started but no papers yet available	
Location of controls	XI/44/74	Preliminary draft
Coupling hooks	Work started but no papers yet available	
Noise level at the driver's ear	COM(74)316 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 18.5.74)
Measuring instruments and measures		
General Directive	71/316/EEC of 26.7.71 72/427/EEC of 19.12.72	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Amending Directive (OJ 28.12.72)
Clinical thermometers	COM(66)124 FINAL	Commission proposal
Medium precision weights	71/317/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Measurement of the standard mass per storage volume of grain	71/347/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Calibration of ships' tanks	71/349/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Measure of length	73/362/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
Non-automatic weighing machines	73/360/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
Electricity meters	COM(73)276 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 26.10.73)
Meters for liquids other than water	71/319/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Meters for liquids other than water – measuring systems	XI/81/74	Preliminary draft
Meters for liquids other than water – ancillary equipment	71/348/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Gas volume meters	71/318/EEC of 26.7.71 Adapted to technical progress by 74/331/EEC of 12.6.74	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Commission Directive (OJ 12.7.74)
Making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids Bottles used as measuring containers	COM(72)202 FINAL	Commission proposal (29.2.72) (subsequently revised)
Cold-water meters	COM(73)595 FINAL	Commission proposal (26.10.73)
Hot-water meters	Work not yet started	
Heat meters	Work not yet started	
Road and rail tanks used as measuring containers	COM(74)877 FINAL	Commission proposal
Taximeters	XI/85/74	Preliminary draft
Alcohol meters	XI/176/74 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Saccharimeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Belt weighers	COM(73)597 FINAL	Commission proposal (26.10.73)
Instruments for determining the fat content of dairy produce	Work started but no papers yet available	
Manometers	III/1919/72	Prelimindary draft in abeyance. Further work in hand
Apparatus for measuring arterial pressure	Work started but no papers yet available	
Fine precision weights	74/148/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 23.3.74)
Instruments for measuring moisture content of grain	XI/86/74	Preliminary draft
Electronic devices fitted to measuring instruments	Work started but no papers yet available	
Units of measurement	71/354/EEC of 18.10.71	Directive (OJ 29.10.71)
Automatic checkweighers	III/1918/72	Preliminary draft
Making up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products	COM(73)1731 FINAL	Commission proposal
Differential pressure gasmeters	Work not yet started	
Standardisation of prepackages	XI/373/74	Preliminary draft
Fees and charges for testing gasmeters	COM(74)776 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 1.7.74)
Instruments for measuring pollution	Work not yet started	
Electrical		
Electrical equipment designed for use between certain voltage limits	73/23/EEC of 19.2.73	Directive (OJ 26.3.73)
Electro-medical equipment	XI/405/74	Preliminary draft
Electro-radiological equipment	XI/406/74	Preliminary draft
Electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres	COM(70)1138 FINAL	Commission proposal (subsequently revised)
Suppression of radio interference from domestic equipment, portable tools and similar equipment	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from fluorescent lamps	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from radio and television sets	COM(73)569 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 26.10.73)
Suppression of radio interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment	COM(74)1181 FINAL	Commission proposal
Plugs and sockets	Unreferenced revision of XI/104/74	Preliminary draft
Textiles		
Textile names	71/307/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 16.8.71). New Commission proposal for amendment of Directive awaited
Textiles (binary mixtures)	72/276/EEC of 17.7.72	Directive (OJ 31.7.72)
Textiles (ternary mixtures)	73/44/EEC of 26.2.73	Directive (OJ 30.3.73)
Quantitative analysis of mixtures of fibres of the same chemical nature	Work started but no papers yet available	
Elimination of foreign matter	Work started but no papers yet available	
Pressure vessels		
General Directive	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Seamless steel gas cylinders	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Aerosols	COM(73)415 FINAL XI/4/74	Commission proposal. Preliminary draft
Seamless aluminium gas cylinders	COM(74)966 FINAL	Commission proposal
Welded steel gas cylinders	COM(74)965 FINAL	Commission proposal
Air receivers and simple pressure vessels	Work started but no papers yet available	
Shell boilers	Work not yet started	
Dangerous substances and preparations		
General (classification, packaging and labelling)	67/548/EEC of 27.6.67 73/146/EEC of 21.5.73 COM(73)1140 FINAL COM(74)1152 FINAL	Directive (OJ 16.8.67) Amending Directive (OJ 25.6.73) Commission amending proposal (OJ 31.10.73) Commission amending proposal (not yet published)
Pesticides	III/232/73	Preliminary draft
Composition and approval of pesticides	15.175/VI/69	Preliminary draft
Explosives	13269/III/70	Preliminary draft
Solvents	73/173/EEC or 4.6.73	Directive (OJ 11.7.73)
Paints, varnishes, printing inks, glues, etc	XI/248/73	Preliminary draft
Household products	III/425/72	Preliminary draft
Corrosives	Work started but no papers yet available	
Detergents	73/404/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
Anionic surface agents	73/405/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
Non-ionic surface agents	Work started but no papers yet available	
Detergents – toxicity	Work started but no papers yet available	
Dangerous substances (PCBs) – limitations on sale and use	COM(74)1189 FINAL	Commission proposal
Lifts and lifting apparatus		
Wire ropes, chains and hooks	73/361/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
Lifts and lifting apparatus. General Directive	XI/179/74	Preliminary draft
Cranes	Work started but no papers yet available	
Builders' hoists	Work started but no papers yet available	
Conveyor-belts	Work started but no papers yet available	

Subject	Reference of Directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Electric passenger lifts	XI/179/74	Preliminary draft
Tools and machine tools		
General Directive	XI/216/74	Preliminary draft
Grinding wheels and grinding machines	XI/217/74	Preliminary draft
Woodworking machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Crystal glass		
Crystal glass	69/493/EEC of 15.12.69	Directive (OJ 29.12.69)
Oil pipelines		
Oil pipelines (construction)	COM(68)640 FINAL	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of an initial standardisation in CEN
Precious metals		
Precious metals	XI/82/74	Preliminary draft
Gas appliances		
General	XI/129/73 Rev 3	Preliminary draft
Instantaneous water heaters	Work started on consideration of latest CEN document	
Cookers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Central heating boilers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas governers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Independent space heaters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Fertilisers		
General	COM(71)1500 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
	COM(73)1734 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Sampling and methods of analysis	10.388/III/67 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Nitrate of ammonia	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas pipelines		
Gas pipelines (construction)	18.871/III/69	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of initial standardisation in CEN
Fuels		
Lead in petrol	COM(73)2050 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 31.1.74)
Sulphur in gas oils	COM(74)158 FINAL	Commission proposal
Sulphur in heavy fuel oils	Unreferenced	Preliminary draft
Rubber and plastics		
Reinforced plastics tanks for carriage of dangerous substances by road	COM(71)1446 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
Construction materials		
Cement	Work started but no papers yet received	
Ceramic tiles	Work started but no papers yet received	
Glass	XI/437/74	Preliminary draft
Pvc pipes	Work started but no papers yet received	
Fire resistance	Work started but no papers yet received	
Construction equipment		
General	XI/562/74	Preliminary draft

Subject	Reference of Directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Noise – method of measurement	XI/563/74	Preliminary draft
Pneumatic picks and concrete breakers – noise levels	XI/564/74	Preliminary draft
Cranes – noise levels	XI/565/74	Preliminary draft
Mopeds		
Type approval	COM(72)1645 FINAL COM(73)1732 FINAL	Commission proposal Commission amending proposal
Engines	Work started but no papers yet received	
Motor cycles		
Type approval	XI/40/74 XI/117/74	Preliminary draft
Noise	Work started but no papers yet received	
Non-military arms and ammunition	Work started but no papers yet received	
Firefighting equipment		
Portable fire extinguishers	Work not yet started	
Metal scaffolding	Work not yet started	
Packaging materials	Work not yet started	
Educational materials	Work not yet started	
Equipment using ionising rays	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective clothing and equipment	Work not yet started	
Pleasure boats	Work started but no papers yet received	
Cosmetics		
Cosmetic products	COM(72)851 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.12.72)
	COM(73)1733 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Leaching of substances into foodstuffs		
General	COM(74)1168 FINAL	Commission proposal
Materials and objects in glass intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	687/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in stainless steel intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	688/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Lead and cadmium in ceramics	XI/422/74	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in plastics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	570/VI/74	Preliminary draft
Toys	XI/288/74	Preliminary draft

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL LAW

by BERTHOLD GOLDMAN

TRANSLATED BY PHILIP HAWKES and CHRISTOPHER MITCHELL-HEGGS

The author describes how the institutions and regulations of the Community concerning the freedom of establishment and services, including regulations on company law (harmonisation of municipal laws, recognition and mergers of companies, European companies), are developing. He then deals with European competition law, analysing and commenting upon the provisions of the Treaties, the Community regulations and the decisions of the Commission, as well as the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities ("the European Court"), and he concludes with a step-by-step elaboration of Community law and with the relationships between the law and the law of member and non-member States.

1974
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□ = part day or regional holiday

Jan	1	New Year's Day	Wed
	2	Bank Holiday	Thurs
	6	Epiphany	Mon
	11	Epiphany	Sat
Feb	10	Carnival	Mon
	11	Vatican Treaty	Tues
Mar	17	St. Patrick	Mon
	19	St. Joseph	Wed
	27	Maundy	Thurs
	28	Good Friday	Fri
	31	Easter Monday	Mon
Apr	25	(1) General Prayer Day (2) Liberation (3) Revolution Day	Fri
	30	Queen's Birthday	Wed
May	1	May (Labour) Day	Thurs
	5	(1) Liberation Day (2) Bank Holiday	Mon
	8	Ascension	Thurs
	17	(1) Whit Saturday (2) Constitution Day	Sat
	19	Whit Monday	Mon
	26	Bank Holiday	Mon
	29	Corpus Christi	Thurs
Jun	2	(1) Bank Holiday (2) National Day	Mon
	5	Constitution Day	Thurs
	10	Portugal Day	Tues
	13	Lisbon Day	Fri
	17	Iceland Day	Tues
	21	Midsummer (Sweden/ Finland)	Sat
	23	National Day	Mon
	29	Ss. Peter/Paul	Sun
Jul	12	July Holiday	Sat
	14	Bastille	Mon
	21	Independence	Mon
Aug	1	National Day	Fri
	4	Bank Holiday	Mon
	15	Assumption	Fri
	25	August Holiday	Mon
Sept	1	Local Fete	Mon
	4	Biergerdag	Thurs
	28	Insurrection of Naples	Sun
Oct	5	Republic	Sun
	26	National Day	Sun
Nov	1	All Saints	Sat
	4	National Unity	Tues
	11	Armistice	Tues
	15	King's Name	Sat
	19	Repentance	Wed
Dec	1	Independence	Mon
	6	Independence	Sat
	8	Immaculate Conception	Mon
	24	Christmas Eve	Wed
	25	Christmas Day	Thurs
	26	Boxing Day	Fri
	31	New Year's Eve	Wed

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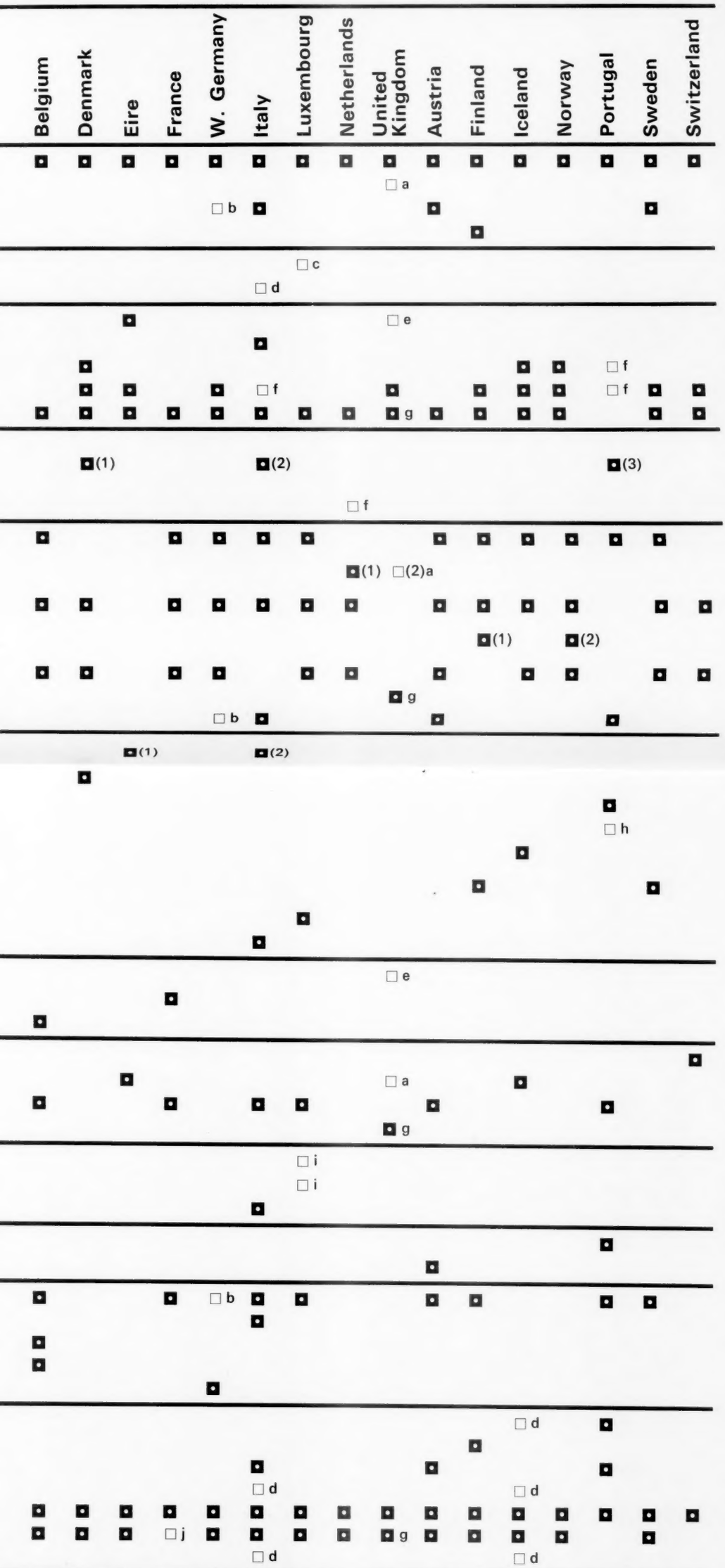
the EEC and EFTA in 1975



anks/shops. **d)** Half-day. **e)** Northern Ireland. **f)** Not official, but many shops/offices closed. **g)** Not Scotland. **h)** Lisbon only.

EEC – your questions answered

Below we publish answers to some of the questions of general interest which businessmen put to the Department of Industry's EEC Information Unit in the past month.

The Unit was set up specifically to help the businessman wanting facts about the EEC and the way its policy, procedures and legislation could affect his business operations and decisions. It can be contacted by a telephone call to 01-215 4301 (six lines), or by writing to the EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Q. I understand there have been recent changes in the EEC rules governing international road haulage operations. Can you explain the details?

A. With effect from July 1974 certain road haulage operations between the UK and other Member States do not require a permit. Permit exemptions apply to vehicles which have a maximum permissible laden weight (including any trailer) not exceeding 6 metric tonnes (5.9 tons) or which have a maximum permissible payload (including that of any trailer) not exceeding 3.5 metric tonnes (3.44 tons).

Enforcement officers in other EEC countries have been advised that the maximum permissible laden weight of vehicles of 8 cwt. to 2½ tons unladen weight, and first used on or after 1 January 1968, can be found on a manufacturer's plate or otherwise on the DOE plate. To qualify for permit exemption, operators should therefore ensure that the vehicles they use carry the appropriate plate and that this plate is brought to the attention of the enforcement officers on the journey.

Another important exemption affects vehicles on short journeys to and from roll-on/roll-off ferry terminals. No permits are required when the vehicle carries goods from a place within a radius of 25 km. of the UK port of embarkation to a place within a radius of 25 km. of the port of disembarkation in a Community country (or vice versa). Other permit-free operations, some of which already apply under the terms of bilateral road haulage agreements, include:

(1) Carriage of goods to or from airports in the event of air services being diverted.
(2) Carriage of luggage in trailers coupled to passenger carrying vehicles.
(3) Carriage of mails.
(4) Carriage of damaged vehicles.
(5) Carriage of refuse and sewage.
(6) Carriage of animal carcases for disposal.
(7) Carriage of bees and fish fry.
(8) Funeral transport.
(9) Carriage of articles required for medical care in emergency relief, in particular for natural disasters.
(10) Carriage of valuable goods (eg, precious metals) in special vehicles accompanied by the police or other security guards.

Details of the exemptions, which apply to both hire or reward and own-account operations, are given in Annex 1 to the **First Council Directive of 23 July 1962** as amended by **Directives 72/426/EEC** and **74/129/EEC.**

Further information can be obtained from the Permits Section, Northern Traffic Area Office, Department of the Environment, 36/42 Low Friar Street, Newcastle upon Tyne (Tel: 0632 610031).

Q. Where can I find details of the EEC approved conditions for the construction and operation of slaughterhouses used for intra-Community trading in fresh meat?

A. The conditions are contained in **Directive 64/433/EEC** amended by **Directives 66/601, 69/349** and **70/486.** This legislation also lists the conditions for the approval of cutting plants; hygiene of staff, premises and equipment; ante-mortem health inspection; slaughter and cutting hygiene; post-mortem health inspection; stamping; health certificates; and storage and transport. The texts of the Directives can be found in **Volume 19 – 'Animal Health'** – of the **Subject Edition of the Secondary Legislation of the European Communities,** available from HMSO (ISBN 0 11 330459 5) at £1.37.

Slaughterhouse operators wishing to have premises approved for exports to the EEC should apply, in the case of England and Wales, to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Block E, Government Offices, Leatherhead, Surrey KT9 2LT (Tel: 01-397 5266, Ext. 2685) and, in the case of Scotland, to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Chesser House, Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW (Tel: 031-433 4020, Ext. 2298).

If you intend to apply for inclusion on the list of premises approved for intra-Community trading in fresh meat, you will find some useful information in **Guidelines for Export Slaughterhouses,** a publication, prepared by the Meat and Livestock Commission to assist those involved in the construction or modification of slaughterhouses, which includes a full comparison of EEC conditions with those for England and Wales and for Scotland. The list price is £5.00, but it is available to companies in the meat processing industry in Great Britain at a reduced rate of £2.00. The Commission's address is P.O. Box 44, Queensway House, Queensway, Bletchley Milton Keynes MK2 2EF (Tel: Milton Keynes 74941).

Q. I am carrying out a market survey of the EEC and I understand that my company's engineering products must comply with certain national regulations and technical standards. How can I obtain details of such requirements?

A. The information you require is available from Technical Help to Exporters (THE) – the service which, with the support of the Government, the British Standards Institution established in 1966 to fulfil the need for a central organisation to give British exporters details of overseas technical standards. THE supplies information on foreign regulations and approval systems, provides a translation service for technical documents, assists with specific engineering problems, obtains test certificates or approval for products in overseas markets and produces a wide range of publications. All these basic services, with the exception of the Library facilities, are available to both members of THE and non-members. Member companies do however enjoy reduced charges and a more comprehensive service. The annual membership fee is £25.00 + VAT.

Further information on THE may be obtained from Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4SQ (Tel: 0442 3111; Telex 82424).

Energy policy

The 21 March 1974 issue of *Trade and Industry* drew attention to the Community's provisions for supporting projects in the hydrocarbons sector under *Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3056/73,* the text of which was published in *Official Journal L312* of 13 November 1973. The programme is a three-year one, and applications for support in 1975 and 1976 can still be submitted.

Community support is intended to promote technological development projects likely to improve the security of the Community's energy supply and directly connected with prospecting for, producing, storing or transporting hydrocarbons.

Each application must include the information lised in *Article 5(2)* of *Regulation (EEC) No. 3056/73.* Applications must be sent to: the President of the Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels.

More information: Department of Energy, Room 1519, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

The Community's Business Co-operation Centre

Looking for a business partner elsewhere in the Community? . . . You might find him here

The Commission of the European Communities set up the Business Co-operation Centre last year to encourage co-operation between firms in different Member States wishing to increase competitiveness and respond to the opportunities opened up by access to the Community's markets. Co-operation is defined as the pooling of one or more activities of the partner firms; for example, in research and development, supplies, production, marketing and sales and management.

A firm seeking the Centre's help will be asked to provide certain information about itself, and to define exactly what type of partner and what type of co-operation it wants. All the information supplied, and any inquiries received, are treated as strictly confidential, and no names are revealed without the agreement of all parties. The Centre will search its files for a suitable partner, and, if the application cannot be matched with an offer already registered, will, if the firm agrees, circulate a summary of the firm's requirements, with no names mentioned, to the 'correspondents' which it has in every country of the Community.

It is as one of the Centre's correspondents in this country that we reproduce the latest batch of requests for co-operation below. Readers wishing to obtain further information should write direct to the Centre at the following address, quoting the reference number of the request(s) in which they are interested: Business Co-operation Centre, rue Archimède 17, B-1040 Brussels. The Centre makes no charge for its services.

Reference BRE/2041/473
Modern German printing firm specialising in medium and large runs; magazines, jobbing (catalogues, brochures, advertising material), scientific works; processes – hot type, letterpress, rotary offset and sheet-fed offset (10 colours); converting and reproduction; customers – industry, public authorities, magazine publishers, advertising agencies, exporters; turnover DM32 million; 350 employees; seeks partner in Great Britain, France or the Netherlands interested in a holding and willing to invest capital; integration in a larger company also considered if the present management were retained.
Languages: German, French, English.

Reference BRE/140/41-42
German trading company; part of a production and marketing group with staff of 1,500 and DM140 million turnover, selling vitaminized grape-sugar products and piquant sauce specialities (produced by firms within the group) to the West German grocery trade (retail and wholesale, cash and carry markets, consumer markets, department stores, etc), particularly in the South; seeks associates offering a sales organisation for the grocery trade in other EEC countries, with a view to developing reciprocal marketing co-operation; low-volume health and diet foods with a shelf life of at least six months envisaged; financial participation by the German firm in the partner firm desirable, but reciprocal participation also possible.
Languages: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish.

Reference BRE/1112/25
German chemical company manufacturing plastic tubular film, flat bags, sacks and covers to order; widths up to 2,500 and 5,000 mm. and thicknesses from 0.030 mm. to 0.5 or 3 mm.; natural, pigmented or in standard colours; standard and special designs (patented); printed in 1 to 4 colours according to sample; also retailers' goods; customers – chemical and pharmaceutical industry, packaging firms, mechanical engineering, agriculture, textile and food industries; DM4 million turnover; 100 employees; seeks collaboration in research and development with firms in similar line of business; close partnership also possible with plastics raw materials manufacturers in the chemical industry or with makers of plastic, cellophane or aluminium foil (especially in the packaging or paper industry); financial links by reciprocal holdings, the formation of a holding company, or the setting up of joint production facilities; unilateral investment also possible.
Languages: German, English.

Reference BRE/1720/345
German firm engaged in PCM and FM data acquisition, transmission, storage and processing (digital, analogue and pulse telemetry); manufacturer of equipment for high- and low-voltage power supply; planning, development and electronic processing, and electronic and mechanical engineering services to industry, public authorities and research; annual turnover DM3-4 million; 54 employees; seeks co-operation (based on exchange of products, reciprocal licensing, and joint development) with EEC firms in the fields of telemetry and PCM techniques, manufacturing magnetic tape stores, and specializing in power-supply technology (low-energy category) and/or HF telemetry and telecommand; financial links desirable if conducive to profitability.
Languages: German, English (written: French, Italian).

Reference BRE/2429/413
Irish producer of spray-dried skim milk, spray-dried sodium caseinate and edible dry casein; present drying capacity 54,000 litres per hour; research work in specialized caseinates and heat-treated powder milk now attained production level; 140 employees; turnover £5 million, almost entirely in exports to UK, USA, Far East, Central and South America; seeks, with a view to diversifying its product range in the home and export markets, contact with similar sized and financially sound EEC firms with allied or similar manufacturing activities but more orientation to general food processing (eg, instant coffee, dried fruit juice or vegetables: in general, all drying processes) for co-operation in production within existing programme; financial participation by partner in Irish firm possible.
Alternatively: participation in a joint company in Ireland for producing special cheeses and special fermented milk products or processing whey into feed or food.
Alternatively: a joint venture with food-equipment manufacturer with a view to marketing, sales and servicing in Ireland.
Languages: English, French.

Reference BRE/2368/325
French manufacturer of lifting gear, mechanical-handling equipment and metal structures (specializing in timber-handling equipment and rocket assembly towers); equipped with large-capacity borers and machines for electronic sheet-metal cutting; short delivery times; turnover F36 million; 314 employees; 3 design offices (87 engineers and technical staff); seeks to achieve an increase in sales and in business support by co-operation with a British, German or Dutch firm engaged in a similar or related activity and possessing advanced technological know-how; possibility of partner's taking a minority holding.
Languages: French, English and German.

Reference BRE/2673/365
French manufacturer of prams, baby-carriages, push-chairs (also in toy sizes), equipment for children's homes (beds, etc.); turnover F7,300,000; 120 employees; very modern equipment; good profitability; seeks partner in EEC to assume management of the firm and take a substantial holding.
Language: French.

Reference BRE/1324/22
German firm producing special steels and forgings, manufacturing bar (round, square, hexagonal), special sections, shouldered shafts (as-forged or rough-machined), washers, rings, bushes and other forgings of up to 800 kg unit weight, as-forged or machined; flanges to DIN and ASA standards or to drawing,

continued on page 16

Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the Member States of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

An extensive bibliography – 'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community' – which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

TABLE 1 **Industrial Production** (Excluding construction) Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium	Luxem-bourg	France[1]	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy[4]	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EEC[3,4]	*United States*	*Japan*
Weights in EEC	3.8	0.3	23.5	36.5	0.7	12.6	4.4	18.2	100.0	—	—
Weights in total	1.5	0.1	9.0	14.0	0.2	4.9	1.7	7.0	36.4	*48.4*	*13.1*
1968	88	88	84	83	90	91	81	96	87	*99*	*74*
1969	97	100	94	94	97	94	91	100	95	*104*	*88*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	103	99	104	102	105	100	107	100	102	*100*	*103*
1972	109	103	115	106	109	104	116	102	108	*108*	*110*
1973	115	115	120	114	120	114	125	111	115	*118*	*129*
1972 1st quarter	107	97	112	103	106	103	113	97	105	*103*	*106*
2nd quarter	109	102	113	105	106	104	115	102	107	*107*	*108*
3rd quarter	107	104	116	105	110	102	116	103	108	*109*	*111*
4th quarter	114	108	120	110	114	108	120	106	112	*113*	*116*
1973 1st quarter	115	115	118	113	120	105	122	110	113	*115*	*124*
2nd quarter	113	112	120	114	119	115	123	110	115	*117*	*128*
3rd quarter	114	114	122	113	119	118	125	111	116	*119*	*131*
4th quarter	118	120	122	116	121	117	129	110	117	*119*	*135*
1974 1st quarter	126	125	125	115	128	121	130	104	117	*117*	*132*
2nd quarter		119	126	115				109	119	*118*	
1973 April	114	111	116	114		112	123	109	114	*116*	*126*
May	115	113	123	113		114	123	109	115	*117*	*129*
June	111	112	121	114		118	123	110	116	*118*	*129*
July	114	115	123	109		120	122	111	115	*119*	*129*
August	113	114	123	115		117	126	110	117	*119*	*131*
September	114	115	120	116		118	127	111	117	*119*	*132*
October	116	116	127	115		118	130	112	117	*119*	*135*
November	121	126	123	116		117	129	111	118	*119*	*136*
December	116	117	119	116		117	128	106	116	*119*	*134*
1974 January	129	125	125	114		124	130	100	116	*118*	*133*
February	126	128	126	117		119	131	104	118	*117*	*133*
March	121	121	123	114		120	131	107	117	*116*	*131*
April	126	118	124	114		125	130	109	118	*117*	*129*
May	128	117	126	114		122	131	109	118	*118*	*132*
June		121	127	118		122	132	111	121	*118*	
July								112		*118*	
August								112			
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+1.1	−4.8	[d] +0.8	Nil	+5.8	+5.5	+0.3	+3.1	+1.7	*+0.3*	*−2.0*
On a year earlier	+9.0	+6.0	[d] +4.7	+0.9	+6.7	+11.3	+6.5	+1.2	+3.5	*+0.5*	*+2.6*

[1]Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture.
[2]Mining and manufacturing only.
[3]Excluding Denmark.
[4]Revised figures for Italy from beginning of 1973.
(e) Estimated

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

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TABLE 2 **Unemployment** seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1,2]	Den-mark[1,3]	France[2,4]	German F.R.[5]	Ireland[1]	Italy[6]	Nether-lands[2,5]	United Kingdom[5]	*United States[6]*	*Japan[7]*
1968	147	163	97	218	88	113	147	95	*69*	*108*
1969	120	129	85	120	86	108	115	94	*69*	*104*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	100	125	129	126	100	100	135	129	*122*	*111*
1972	123	126	145	166	114	114	235	142	*118*	*119*
1973	130	84	150	189	104	109	239	102	*105*	*107*
1972 1st quarter	114	139	142	143	114	106	228	149	*123*	*119*
2nd quarter	120	140	146	181	114	113	228	147	*120*	*120*
3rd quarter	125	124	148	192	117	121	241	141	*118*	*122*
4th quarter	130	101	145	176	114	117	243	132	*113*	*117*
1973 1st quarter	125	41	140	141	107	107	243	117	*108*	*110*
2nd quarter	127	107	144	187	103	133	237	106	*106*	*108*
3rd quarter	132	101	158	214	106	100	237	99	*105*	*108*
4th quarter	133	92	161	254	102	96	239	86	*104*	*102*
1974 1st quarter	131	54	164	278	102	86	270	96	*115*	*106*
2nd quarter	137	139	162	383		87	268	97	*114*	
1973 June	128	105	145	186	105		235	104	*105*	*108*
July	131	107	153	196	105	100	237	102	*103*	*107*
August	131	98	157	203	105		237	99	*103*	*110*
September	134	99	163	208	105		235	95	*108*	*106*
October	137	90	161	224	102	96	235	90	*100*	*106*
November	132	93	159	241	102		235	86	*104*	*104*
December	131	93	162	279	102		248	83	*107*	*96*
1974 January	131	78	164	250	105	86	270	94	*116*	*105*
February	131	39	164	268	102		267	97	*116*	*105*
March	131	46	162	315	105		270	96	*113*	*107*
April	134	108	162	360	105	87	265	96	*111*	*110*
May	135	133	161	374	105		267	96	*115*	*112*
June	141	175	164	415			272	99	*116*	*113*
July	145	179	167	442			291	102	*119*	
August				481				107	*120*	
September								108		
Rate %	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	*5.6*	*1.1*
% change latest three months										
On previous three months	+6.4	+48.9	+0.5	+27.5	+1.5	+1.3	+3.5	+8.7	*+2.8*	*+4.9*
On a year earlier	+9.1	+66.0	+11.4	+40.4	+0.8	−34.2	+17.5	+6.7	*+11.7*	*+3.6*

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1] Insured unemployed. [2] Change of basis during period. [3] Monthly data are weekly averages. [4] Unfilled applications. [5] Registered unemployed.
[6] Based on results of sample survey. [7] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.
[8] Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others). (e) estimated. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 3 **Exports (fob)** Special trade,[1] seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United King-dom[2]	EEC	*United States[2]*	*Japan[2]*
1968	8,160	2,580	12,708	24,840	792	10,188	8,340	15,348	82,956	*34,416*	*12,972*
1969	10,068	2,952	15,024	29,052	888	11,724	9,960	17,520	97,200	*37,992*	*15,984*
1970	11,592	3,288	17,940	34,188	1,032	13,188	11,772	19,356	112,356	*43,224*	*19,320*
1971	12,081	3,609	20,592	39,009	1,308	15,177	13,953	22,356	128,084	*44,211*	*23,994*
1972	15,995	4,330	25,739	46,208	1,610	18,535	16,386	24,340	153,152	*49,667*	*28,511*
1973	22,369	6,119	35,948	67,487	2,122	22,329	23,867	30,525	211,033	*71,465*	*36,853*
1972 1st quarter	3,582	1,056	5,913	11,025	369	4,368	3,945	6,044	36,302	*12,045*	*6,675*
2nd quarter	3,821	1,085	6,337	11,472	385	4,487	4,149	6,378	38,114	*11,676*	*6,656*
3rd quarter	3,919	1,055	6,445	11,270	413	4,556	4,025	5,389	37,072	*12,529*	*7,261*
4th quarter	4,290	1,136	7,082	12,420	436	5,165	4,267	6,529	41,325	*13,505*	*7,891*
1973 1st quarter	4,721	1,322	7,630	14,074	467	4,279	5,573	6,865	44,931	*15,335*	*8,266*
2nd quarter	5,273	1,409	8,665	16,106	509	5,170	5,872	7,672	50,676	*16,775*	*8,752*
3rd quarter	6,302	1,729	9,931	18,849	547	6,212	6,123	8,059	57,775	*18,318*	*9,336*
4th quarter	6,073	1,661	9,889	18,478	599	6,669	6,360	7,929	57,651	*20,409*	*10,499*
1974 1st quarter	6,181	1,805	10,320	20,641	591	6,375	7,276	8,326	61,514	*22,319*	*11,273*
2nd quarter			11,619	22,431	642	6,991		9,912		*24,220*	*13 914*
3rd quarter								10,511			
1973 June	1,772	496	3,101	5,434	175	2,031	2,052	2,683	17,744	*5,726*	*2,923*
July	2,007	593	3,369	6,008	179	2,147	2,069	2,652	19,024	*5,860*	*3,167*
August	2,170	485	3,228	6,456	185	1,966	1,960	2,660	19,110	*6,044*	*2,960*
September	2,125	651	3,334	6,385	183	2,098	2,094	2,747	19,617	*6,414*	*3,209*
October	2,102	563	3,311	6,766	201	2,054	2,268	2,653	19,918	*6,584*	*3,280*
November	1,885	532	3,394	6,474	186	1,958	2,193	2,703	19,319	*6,871*	*3,689*
December	2,086	566	3,184	5,239	212	2,657	1,897	2,573	18,414	*6,954*	*3,530*
1974 January	1,926	530	3,440	6,971	178	1,902	2,199	2,433	19,579	*7,111*	*3,626*
February	1,991	633	3,375	6,757	207	2,140	2,495	2,863	20,461	*7,606*	*3,975*
March	2,264	642	3,505	6,913	205	2,333	2,532	3,030	21,474	*7,674*	*3,672*
April	2,451	603	3,634	7,683	212	2,402	2,786	3,221		*8,234*	*4,332*
May		688	3,850	8,594	205	2,192	2,960	3,317		*7,630*	*4,785*
June		629	4,135	6,766	225	2,397		3,374		*8,357*	*4,886*
July			4 082	7,829		3,347		3,458		*8,307*	*4,882*
August			4,009	6,841 (e)				3,495		*8,370* (e)	*5,148*
September								3,558			
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	+13.7	+6.4	+7.6	−7.6	+8.8	+26.4	+26.4	+6.0	+6.7	*+6.4*	*+16.6*
On a year earlier	+31.2	+36.3	+21.8	+19.8	+26.1	+47.9	+47.9	+30.4	+36.9	*+42.0*	*+64.8*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	+8.4	−1.8	+5.6	−5.3	+4.2	+16.9	+16.9	+8.1	+14.4[3]	*+6.4*	*+20,1*
On a year earlier	+15.8	+33.6	+39.0	+27.3	+33.0	+34.1	+34.1	+37.6	+33.6	*+42.0*	*+83.6*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
* All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.
Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade
All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 4 Imports (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States[2,3]*	*Japan**
1968	8,304	3,216	13,980	20,148	1,176	10,248	9,288	18,960	85,320	*33,108*	*12,984*
1969	9,984	3,804	17,388	24,924	1,416	12,444	10,992	19,956	100,908	*36,048*	*15,024*
1970	11,352	4,380	19,116	29,808	1,572	14,940	13,392	21,720	116,280	*39,960*	*18,876*
1971	12,390	4,476	21,261	34,356	1,838	16,026	15,159	23,897	129,403	*45,633*	*19,716*
1972	14,903	4,971	26,665	39,783	2,113	19,284	17,142	27,831	152,692	*55,800*	*23,463*
1973	21,762	7,447	37,604	54,536	2,755	27,978	24,357	38,836	215,225	*69,121*	*38,316*
1972 1st quarter	3,573	1,185	6,354	9,435	495	4,458	4,095	6,848	36,443	*13,455*	*5,400*
2nd quarter	3,630	1,136	6,454	9,997	511	4,610	4,234	6,954	37,526	*13,200*	*5,456*
3rd quarter	3,721	1,301	6,606	9,836	511	4,895	4,233	6,530	37,633	*14,056*	*5,955*
4th quarter	3,979	1,349	7,251	10,515	596	5,321	4,580	7,499	41,090	*15,089*	*6,652*
1973 1st quarter	4,704	1,570	7,922	11,845	618	5,355	5,416	8,275	45,706	*16,136*	*7,355*
2nd quarter	5,241	1,753	9,004	13,168	657	6,700	5,687	9,426	51,636	*16,821*	*9,269*
3rd quarter	5 896	2,026	10,358	14,553	744	7,837	6,717	10,238	58,369	*17,433*	*10,122*
4th quarter	5,921	2,098	10,319	14,970	735	8,086	6,537	10,895	59,514	*18,680*	*11,570*
1974 1st quarter	6,517	2,363	11,931	15,179	839	9,351	7,258 (e)	12,100	65,538	*21,704*	*14,036*
2nd quarter			13,298	17,761	1,005	10,126		14,246		*25,160*	*16,561*
3rd quarter								14,096			
1973 June	1,811	630	3,240	4,623	234	2,604	1,917	3,289	18,348	*5,765*	*3,290*
July	1,902	676	3,539	4,844	263	2,393	2,375	3,294	19,286	*5,821*	*3,256*
August	1,967	678	3,383	4,904	246	2,593	2,093	3,468	19,332	*5,991*	*3,587*
September	2,027	672	3,436	4,805	235	2,851	2,249	3,476	19,751	*5,621*	*3,279*
October	2,097	739	3,614	5,403	257	2,599	2,332	3,746	20,787	*5,969*	*3,621*
November	1,975	737	3,432	5,112	254	2,205	2,157	3,625	19,497	*6,628*	*3,840*
December	1,849	622	3,273	4,455	224	3,282	1,999	3,526	19,230	*6,083*	*4,109*
1974 January	2,181	784	3,755	5,074	233	2,439	2,252	3,502	20,220	*6,467*	*3,987*
February	2,148	776	3,968	4,814	272	3,337	2,348	4,130	21,793	*7,392*	*5,135*
March	2,188	803	4,208	5,291	334	3,575	2,658	4,468	23,525	*7,845*	*4,914*
April	2,389	818	4,394	5,666	327	3,756	2,844	4,543		*8,141*	*5,431*
May		780	4,620	6,524	331	3,070	2,820	4,799		*8,407*	*5,701*
June		773	4,284	5,571	347	3,300		4,904		*8,612*	*5,429*
July			4,726	5,998		4 264 (e)		4,926		*9,036*	*5,721*
August			4,450	5,656 (e)				4,544		*9,502*	*5,207*
September								4,626			
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	+12.0	+0.3	+1.8	−1.5	+19.8	−0.3	+28.0	−1.1	+10.1	*+11.3*	*+1.9*
On a year earlier	+40.1	+35.3	+32.5	+19.9	+53.0	+48.0	+47.8	+37.7	+43.4	*+54.5*	*+61.4*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	+7.3	−7.4	−0.1	+1.0	+14.8	+0.5	+18.4	+0.9	+18.1	*+11.3*	*+5.0*
On a year earlier	+24.5	+32.6	+51.2	+27.5	+61.4	+62.4	+34.1	+45.3	+42.5	*+54.5*	*+79.8*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] *fob.* [4] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated. Source: United Kingdom; Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators

TABLE 5 Balance of Payments on Current Account

US$ million (unadjusted)

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EEC	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	28	−216	−1,059	2,726	− 57	2,627	65	− 682	3,432	*− 482*	*1,048*
1969	74	−410	−1,798	1,609	−190	2,339	31	1,068	2,723	*−1,036*	*2,119*
1970	715	−544	− 152	731	−185	762	−518	1,661	2,470	*355*	*1,970*
1971	1,004	−422	525	317	205	1,570	−234	2,588	5,143	*−3,817*	*5,797*
1972	1,136	− 65	285	397	−162	1,451	1,051	221	4,314	*−9,807*	*6,623*
1973	1,082	−458		2,891		−2,526	1,719 (e)	−3,569		*667*	*−52*
1972 1st quarter	279	− 39	− 324	− 52		607	5	− 73		*−1,853*	*958*
2nd quarter	215	56	445	−125		699	267	476		*−2,473*	*1,212*
3rd quarter	235	− 36	− 3	−485		577	382	355		*−3,331*	*2,084*
4th quarter	407	− 46	167	1,060		−433	397	173		*−1,032*	*2,369*
1973 1st quarter	345	−147	− 191	613		−442	304	− 890		*− 266*	*482*
2nd quarter	226	−179	426	1,227		−358	632	− 471		*− 867*	*−402*
3rd quarter	200	69	−432	703		−685	− 17	− 603		*−1,045*	*115*
4th quarter	318	−208	147	961		+11	800 (e)	−1,165		*2,845*	*−255*
1974 1st quarter		−498		2,889				−2,457		*1,094*	*−3,262*
2nd quarter				2,656 (e)				−2,472			*−2,487*

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics

TABLE 6 Export Unit Values of Manufactures

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg		France		German F.R.		Italy		Nether-lands		United Kingdom		*United States*	*Japan*	
	US$	Bfrs.	US$	frs.	US$	D.M.	US$	lire	US$	Gdrs.	US$	£	US$	US$	Yen
1968	92	92	96	85	88	96	90	90	95	95	90	90	*91*	*90*	*90*
1969	85	85	97	90	92	98	93	93	97	97	93	93	*95*	*94*	*94*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*	*100*
1971	98	96	105	105	107	102	106	105	104	101	107	105	*102*	*104*	*101*
1972	116	102	116	107	117	103	114	106	118	106	116	111	*105*	*116*	*99*
1973			140				127	118	141	109	127	124	*113*	*141*	*107*
1972 1st quarter	116	102	114	105	117	103	112	105	118	106	119	110	*104*	*112*	*96*
2nd quarter	117	103	114	105	116	102	113	105	117	105	120	111	*105*	*115*	*98*
3rd quarter	114	100	115	106	118	104	114	106	118	106	121	118	*104*	*117*	*100*
4th quarter	116	102	117	108	117	103	114	106	118	106	113	115	*107*	*119*	*102*
1973 1st quarter			126	110	124	103	119	110	126	106	119	118	*107*	*125*	*100*
2nd quarter			141	112	138	103	121	115	136	107	128	121	*111*	*136*	*100*
3rd quarter			153	115	159	104	131	120	152	110	129	125	*114*	*147*	*108*
4th quarter			142	113			133	125	153	112	131	132	*120*	*154*	*118*
1974 1st quarter			141	125									*127*		
2nd quarter													*132*		
% change latest 3 months:															
On previous 3 months	+1.6	+2.0	−0.7	+10.6	+15.2	+1.0	+1.5	+4.2	+0.7	+1.8	+1.6	+5.6	*+3.9*	*+4.8*	*+9.3*
On a year earlier	+9.4	+4.1	+11.9	+13.6	+34.7	Nil	+16.7	+17.9	+29.7	+5.7	+15.9	+14.8	*+18.9*	*+29.4*	*+15.7*

(e) estimated. Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A

TABLE 7 **Consumer prices** All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

	Bel-gium[1]	Luxem-bourg[1]	Den-mark	France[2]	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*[2]
1968	92	93	91	89	93	86	93	89	90	*90*	*88*
1969	96	96	94	95	96	92	95	96	94	*94*	*93*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	104	105	106	105	105	109	105	108	109	*104*	*106*
1972	110	110	113	112	111	118	111	116	117	*108*	*111*
1973	118	117	124	120	119	132	123	125	128	*114*	*124*
1972 1st quarter	108	108	110	109	109	115	108	113	114	*106*	*108*
2nd quarter	109	109	112	110	110	117	109	115	116	*107*	*111*
3rd quarter	111	111	114	113	112	120	111	116	118	*108*	*111*
4th quarter	113	113	116	115	114	122	114	119	121	*109*	*113*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	116	116	126	117	121	123	*111*	*116*
2nd quarter	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
3rd quarter	118	117	125	121	120	133	124	126	129	*116*	*126*
4th quarter	121	119	129	124	122	137	128	129	133	*118*	*131*
1974 1st quarter	125	123	134	129	125	144	135	132	139	*122*	*145*
2nd quarter	130	127	139	134	127	151	141	136	147	*125*	*151*
1973 April	116	116	120	117	118		120	124	126	*112*	*121*
May	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
June	117	117	123	119	120		123	125	128	*114*	*123*
July	118	117	124	120	120		124	125	128	*114*	*124*
August	118	117	124	121	119	133	124	126	129	*116*	*125*
September	119	118	126	122	120		125	127	130	*117*	*129*
October	120	118	127	123	121		126	128	132	*118*	*129*
November	120	119	129	125	122	137	128	129	133	*118*	*130*
December	122	120	131	125	123		129	130	134	*119*	*135*
1974 January	123	121	134	127	124		132	130	137	*120*	*141*
February	125	124	134	129	125	144	134	131	139	*122*	*146*
March	127	124	135	131	125		138	133	141	*123*	*147*
April	128	126	137	133	126		139	135	145	*124*	*151*
May	130	127	139	134	127	151	141	136	147	*125*	*151*
June	132	128	142	136	127		143	136	149	*126*	*152*
July	134	129	144	138	128		147	137	150	*127*	*155*
August	134	129		139	128	157	148	138	150	*129*	*157*
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+4.0	+2.1	+4.6	+3.6	+1.2	+4.0	+4.6	+1.6	+3.7	*+2.7*	*+3.3*
On a year earlier	+13.3	+9.7	+15.1	+14.3	+6.9	+18.1	+18.1	+9.5	+16.8	*+11.1*	*+24.7*

[1] Excluding rent. 'Change of basis during period. (e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 8 **Value of retail sales** Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]/ Luxem-bourg	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.[3]	Ireland[4]	Italy[5]	Nether-lands	Great Britain[5]	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	93	82	88	82	83	84	80	89	*92*	*80*
1969	90	90	97	90	91	90	89	93	*95*	*89*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	108	108	104	111	111	111	108	109	*109*	*110*
1972	120	119	110	120	125	125	121	123	*119*	*118*
1973	138	134	117	129	148	152	131	139	*134*	*145*
1972 1st quarter	115	113	107	117	119	109	116	116	*114*	*111*
2nd quarter	117	118	108	118	122	115	120	119	*117*	*114*
3rd quarter	122	121	111	123	126	118	122	125	*120*	*120*
4th quarter	126	123	110	122	132	158	124	130	*125*	*124*
1973 1st quarter	133	128	112	130	141	123	128	135	*132*	*135*
2nd quarter	134	129	116	128	147	141	130	133	*132*	*139*
3rd quarter	135	137	114	128	149	140	132	140	*136*	*147*
4th quarter	145	142	124	130	152	204	137	147	*137*	*156*
1974 1st quarter	150	144	128	135	160	160		148	*138*	*157*
2nd quarter		147	130	134				153	*142*	
1973 January	132	127	112	127	137	115	126	131	*130*	*131*
February	135	128	113	133	145	113	130	135	*132*	*134*
March	134	128	111	128	143	141	127	139	*134*	*139*
April	130	128	111	129	142	142	124	131	*132*	*138*
May	135	127	120	129	148	144	131	132	*133*	*139*
June	134	134	115	127	151	139	132	136	*132*	*141*
July	133	135	114	129	143	137	130	138	*137*	*145*
August	133	137	113	128	158	123	133	139	*135*	*145*
September	139	139	116	128	147	161	132	141	*136*	*151*
October	144	141	126	132	151	183	137	146	*138*	*153*
November	144	141	120	129	155	177	135	147	*137*	*159*
December	148	143	124	129	151	253	138	149	*135*	*155*
1974 January	150	142	130	135	154	153	135	147	*137*	*160*
February	150	146	128	135	167	153	139	150	*138*	*156*
March	149	145	125	134	158	175		152	*140*	*154*
April	153	146	126	135	169	183		151	*142*	*154*
May		149	137	135	163			151	*143*	*160*
June		146	128	133				156	*142*	
July									*148*	
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+2.3	+1.8	+1.6	−0.3	+3.8	−12.4	+2.0	+2.0	*+3.4*	*−0.6*
On a year earlier	+13.3	+13.4	+12.1	+4.7	+13.7	+29.1	+8.4	+14.8	*+8.0*	*+12.5*

[1] Department stores. [2] Department and chainstores. [3] Excluding West Berlin. [4] Average weekly sales. [5] Excluding motor vehicles.
[6] Revised series, including chainstores.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

TABLE 9 **Earnings/wages per head in manufacturing** Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Denmark[1, 2, 8]	France[8]	German F.R.[6] †	Ireland[2]	Italy[7]	Netherlands[3]	United Kingdom†	*United States*[4]	*Japan*[5] †
1968	84	81	82	79	76	78	82	81	*90*	*73*
1969	92	90	91	87	86	83	90	89	*95*	*85*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	111	115	110	116	116	113	112	111	*106*	*114*
1972	127	129	120	121	133	124	126	126	*113*	*132*
1973	147	154	135	136	159	154	142	143	*121*	*163*
1971 1st quarter	107	108	104	108	110	109	107	108	*104*	*108*
2nd quarter	110	114	107	109	114	111	110	111	*106*	*111*
3rd quarter	112	117	110	113	118	114	114	112	*106*	*116*
4th quarter	115	121	113	112	122	116	116	115	*108*	*117*
1972 1st quarter	122	123	115	116	127	119	122	121	*111*	*123*
2nd quarter	124	128	118	120	131	121	124	124	*112*	*129*
3rd quarter	127	130	121	122	135	126	128	127	*113*	*131*
4th quarter	132	134	125	126	140	130	129	131	*116*	*138*
1973 1st quarter	141	137	129	130	145	137	137	134	*118*	*146*
2nd quarter	145	150	133	135	157	151	140	139	*120*	*155*
3rd quarter	149	160	138	137	164	161	146	144	*122*	*162*
4th quarter	154	168	143	141	168	168	148	150	*124*	*175*
1974 1st quarter	161	174	147	142	172	176	158	147	*126*	*173*
2nd quarter			155			184	166	158	*129*	*201*
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+5.2	+3.6	+5.4	+0.7	+2.4	+4.5	+5.1	+7.8	*+2.4*	*+16.3*
On a year earlier	+15.0	+27.0	+16.5	+9.2	+18.6	+14.3	+18.6	+13.7	*+7.5*	*+29.9*

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1] Including mining. [2] Earnings. [3] Hourly earnings industry: males. [4] Gross hourly earnings per productive worker. [5] Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers.
[6] Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings. [7] Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.
[8] Revised series.
Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reihe 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and United Kingdom ('Department of Employment Gazette').

The Business Co-operation Centre

continued from page 11

rough or finished; corrosion-, acid- and heat-resisting steels; selling to the chemical-equipment industry, nuclear-power plant or component manufacturers and the petro-chemical industry; turnover DM10 million; 110 employees; seeks to broaden its product range, by collaboration (in marketing, finishing, or the reciprocal supply of semi-finished products) with companies in Britain, Ireland, France and the Benelux countries, either in the same line or specializing in high-alloy castings or special steel sheet and hot strip; set-up of joint production facility considered.
Languages: German.

Reference BRE/2223/65
German service company, member of a fairly large group, engaged in warehousing, delivery, invoicing, collection of payments and financing of credit for books, magazines, records and other articles necessitating continuous deliveries or single deliveries with instalment payments; turnover DM32 million; 60 employees; offers to undertake similar handling services for publishers or other trades in the EEC and to set up for that purpose a 50-50 joint venture to which the German partner would contribute know-how (EDP, customer service, financing) and trained staff in addition to capital.
Languages: German, English.

Reference BRE/2256/439
German ribbon-weaving mill, manufacturing elastic for the clothing and underwear industry, with considerable export outlets in Europe and elsewhere; 50 employees; seeks to co-operate with similar-size or larger firms in the same or related branches (manufacturers of fancy haberdashery) in UK, Ireland, France and the Benelux countries, with a view to rationalizing production and possibly establishing a highly competitive joint European group; initial co-operation over the fields of joint procurement, production (streamlining of production through specialization by main areas) and mutual distribution; financial links (eg, by acquisition of interests on a reciprocal or unilateral basis or by joint venture).
Languages: German, English.

Reference BRE/2656/453
Dutch manufacturer of ladies' coats; one factory in the Netherlands, two in Belgium; 550 employees; turnover 23 million guilders; main markets in Benelux and West Germany; sales organizations in Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris; seeks British, French or German partner of comparable size or larger, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of ladies' coats or related articles, well acquainted with manufacturing conditions in the Middle and Far East, and ready to co-operate in production, marketing, buying and selling; possibility of partner's taking a holding in the firm and taking over one of the two Belgian factories (built in 1972).
Languages: Dutch, English, German, French.

Reference BRE/2482/421
Dutch private company producing chocolates, confectionery and liquorice, vermicelli and non-pareils; distribution to wholesalers, supermarkets and department stores in the Netherlands and abroad (30 per cent); turnover 17 million guilders; 275 employees; seeks EEC partner, preferably larger in size and with compatible products, with a view to sharing distribution networks and/or financial integration.
Languages: Dutch, English, German, French.

Reference BRE/2136/415
A German company's Netherlands subsidiary producing deep-frozen fish products (sole, plaice and other varieties), production capacity 5,000 kg per 8 hours; storage capacity 800 metric tons; mainly supplying the restaurant trade, with largest markets in West Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; turnover 2.5 million guilders; 30 employees; seeks, with the aim of exploiting its existing capacities to the full and diversifying its production programme, a substantial UK, Danish or Italian partner in the deep-frozen food trade (fish, meat or other foodstuffs) prepared to invest in the Netherlands subsidiary or enter into a joint venture with the German parent company for joint operation of the subsidiary.
Languages: Dutch, English, French, German.

12 months of matchmaking

In the 12 months since its inception in May 1973, the Community's Business Co-operation Centre has been contacted by 1,867 firms seeking information and advice or wanting to find a business partner in another Member State of the EEC. The total breaks down as follows:

Belgium	**115**
Denmark	**70**
West Germany	**545**
France	**181**
Ireland 71	**71**
Italy	**153**
Luxembourg	**5**
Netherlands	**84**
United Kingdom	**427**
Others	**216**

To date the Centre has processed and circulated 159 requests for a partner search, to which 790 interested firms have responded. Contacts between potential partners have been established in 49 cases.

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